## WASHINGTON

Rich Developments in American Diplomacy.

The Manner of Negotiating Treaties in St. Domingo.

The President's Message on the Conflict in Cuba.

Strong Grounds Against Cuban Belligerency.

MORE LAND GRABS ATTEMPTED.

The Naturalization Bill Rushed

Through the House. WASHINGTON, June 13, 1870.

The Message of the President on Cuban Af-

fairs.
The President sent the following message to the

The President sent the following message to the two houses of Congress to-day:—

To the Senate and House of Refresentatives:—
In my annual message to Congress, at the beginning of his present session, Freierred to the contest which had then, for more than a year, existed in the island of Cuba between a portion of its inhabitants and the government of Spain, and to the feelings and sympathies of the people and government of the United States for the people of Cuba, as for all peoples strugging for tiberty and self-government, and said that the contest has at no time assumed the conditions which amount to war in the sense of international law, or which would show the existence of a de facto political organization of belinsurgents sufficient to justify a recognition of belinsurgents has not improved, and five have passed since the date of the message the condition of the insurgents has not improved, and five instruction itself, although not subdued, exhibits no signs of advance, but seems to be confined to an irregular system of hostilities carried on by small and my armed bands of men, roaming, without concentration, through the woods and the sparsely popu ateregions of the island, attacking from ambush convoys and small bands of troops, burning plantations and the estates of those not sympathizing with their cause.

But if the insurrection has not gained ground it is

and the estates of those not sympathizing with their cause.

But if the insurrection has not gained ground it is equally true that spain has not suppressed it. Cinnate, disease and the occasional bullet have worked destruction among the soldiers of Spain, and although the Spains nau horides have possession of every scaport and every town on the istand they have not been able to subdue the hostic feeling which has driven a considerable number of the native inhabitants of the island to armed resistance against Spain, and still leads them to endure the dangers and privations of the rouning life of a guerilla. On either side the contest has been conducted and is still carried on with a lamentable disregard of human life and of the usages and practices which modern civilization has presented in mitigation of the necessary horrors of war. The torch of Spainard and Cuban are alike busy in carrying devastation over fertile regions. Murderous and revengent decrees are issued and excented by both parties. Count Valmaseda and Colonel Boit, on the part of Spain nave each started humanity and aroused the indig, nation of the civilized world by the execution each of a score of prisoners at a time; white General questada, the Cuban chief, coolly, and with apparent unconsclousness of aught eise than a proper act, has admitted the slaughter, by his own delitorate order, in one day of upwards of 650 prisoners of war. A summary trait, with few, if any, escapes from conviction, followed by immediate execution, is the late of those arrested on either side on suspicion of history to the cause of the party making the arrest. Whatever may be the sympathies of the people or of the government of the United States for the cause or objects for which a part of the people or of cuba are understood to have put themselves in armed resistance to the government of Spain, there can be no just sympathy in a conflict carried on by both parties alike in such barbarousless has been destroyed or embargoed. The lives of several have been sacrificed, a ause. But if the insurrection has not gained ground it is

issued rules of civilized warfare.

I have since the beginning of the present session of Congress communicated to the House of Representatives, at their request, an account of the steps which i had taken in the hope of bringing this sad conflict for an end and for securing to the people of tabla the blossings and the right of independent self-government. The efforts thus hade failed; but not, without an assurance from Spain that the good offices of tails government might sull avail for the objects to which they had been addressed.

During the whole contest the remarkable exhibition has been made of large numbers of Cubans escaping from the sland and, avoiding the risks of war, congregating in this country at a sare distance from the seens of danger and endeavoring to make war from our other short danger and endeavoring to make war from our other short danger and endeavoring to make war from our other short danger and endeavoring to make war from our other short danger and endeavoring to make the country of the endeavoring to make the seens of danger and endeavoring to make the seens of the seen

The strict adherence to this rule of public policy

protection. Is has given to this government a posttion of promisence and of indence which it should
not addicate duties of right and of honor regarding
American questions. Whether those questions affect
an extensive and an additional and additional additional additional additional additional and additional additional

which the strike is carried on on both sides, and the treatment of our citizens entitled to protection.

These questions concern our own dignity and responsibility, and they have been made, as I have said, the subject of repeated communications with Spain and of protests and demands for redress on our part. It is hoped that these will not be disregarded; but, should they be, these questions will be made the subject of a further communication to Congress.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 13, 1870.

How the Message Was Received in Congress

Feeting Among the Propte.

The special message of the President relative to Cuba reached the House about three o'clock, but was not read until after the passage of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, about half-past four. As soon as the subject of the message was announced the members were all attention, and the House was measured. General Banks looked surprised and annoyed, and was quite restless in his seat when it Cuba. The reading of the message occupied half an hour, during all of which time it was easy to dis impuish an expression of mingled surprise and regret upon the faces of the members. As soon as the Clerk had finished General Banks was on his reet with half a dozen other members. Being the chair man of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Banks was recognized by the Speaker, to the exclusion of others anxious to catch his eye. He moved that the mes in seconding the motion, took occasion to say that this was a most extraordinary document and came to the House at a strange time, just on the eve of the consideration of the report made to the House by the Foreign Affairs Committee on the same subject. He knew it was the custom of the President to furnish information when called upon by Congress, but he had never heard of a President attempting to inflaence logislation. He did not think it should receive any other respect than to be laid on the table. But for this speech the House would no doubt have adopted the motion of General Banks. In the light of Cox's r marks, however, many members were of opinion that this would be a mark of discourtesy and digrespect to the President. Mr. Dawes, catching the feeling around him on the republican side, arose and said that after the remarks of Mr. Cox he did not think it would be proper to lay the message on the table. He, therefore, moved its reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. This was agreed to,

and the House adjourned.

The message has aroused a prefound feeling among the members and Senators, and its contents are the talk of the town to-night. The general im pression among the majority of both houses is that the document is, to say the least, ill-timed, uncalled for and its transmission to Congress at this particu-lar juncture altogether a strange proceed-ing. It would appear that the President was slow in making up his mind to send it in. Attorney General Hoar stated this evening to a member of Congress that the message was not signed until two o'clock, an hour before it reached the Capitol. Old Caleb Cushing, credit him with the authorship of the document, and it is stated that he has been engaged upon it ever since the appearance of General Banks' report in the HERALD. Of the truth of this nowever, I have no means of knowing. I simply give the general talk. Mr. Cushing is reported as saying to a prominent political friend soon after the publication of Banks' report that "that docu-ment will have to be answered." It is regretted by the republican members that the President should have sent such a message to the two houses at this time. They say Banks' report, and to forestall the action of Banks' report, and to forestall the action of the House. It is argued that the message was unnecessary it it was sent in with the intention of giving information to Congress, especially to the House, inasmuch as the Foreign Affairs Committee of that body has been investigating and discussing the whole question for months past. They have had all the information laid before them that the State Department and the President possessed on the sub-ject of the condition of affairs in Cuba. They have examined many persons conversant with the status of the contending parties, including Secretary Fish himself. In the discussion to-morrow on Banks' re-port the contents of the message will incidentally come in for their share of praise or criticism, and the devate will, on the whole, be spicy and interesting.

The Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad. The majority of the sub-committee of the Senate Pacific Railroad Committee have made a report upon road Company to the lands and franchises granted to it by Texas. They differ with Senator Howard, of

orfeited, although a special reservation was se of land to the mile, to be located in that State.

An Insight Into American Diplomacy-Consul Perry's Statement of the St. Domingo Treaty

Perry's Statement of the St. Domingo Trenty Negotiations.

According to the information of your correspondent there was quite a scene this morning in the room of the special committee before whom 's being investigated the Hatch-Babcock difficulty, one of the sequels of the St. Domingo negotiations. A long statement, prepared by Mr. Raymond H. Perry, our late commercial agent at St. Domingo, in answer to a request made by Secretary Fish, was read before the committee. It rave a long account of all before the committee. It gave a long account of all Mr. Perry knows of the St. Domingo negotiations, and among other things explained the al-leged improper conduct of Babcock, Caze-neau, Ingalls, Sackett and Baez. In one place it stated that Babcock declined to interfere for the release of Hatch because the latter would hart the treaty, and in another place gave an account of Babcock, Sackett, Perry and others, where it was proposed to draw up two different treaties—one for the deception of the Dominicans, representing the scheme as not one of annexation, but one providing the genuine one, for our government. This docu-ment was read over to General Babcock by Senator Howard, of the committee, and several questions were asked. General Babcock was asked particularly about that part relating to Hatch's reparticularly about that part relating to Hatch's re-lease and that relating to the two copies of the treaty. He denied having had such conversations or of making such answers, when Mr. Perry, who was present, jumped to his feet and told Babcock he was a liar. Senator Nye called Mr. Perry to order, informing him that such conduct could not be al-lowed by the committee, and that if simi-lar expressions were employed again he would have to take some other kind of notice of them. Mr. Perry answered that the statenotice of them. Mr. Perry answered that the state ment of Babcock was contradicted by that of General Sackett, who, on last Saturday, had admitted that a conversation of the kind referred to-namely, in relation to the preparation of two different treaties in order to biind the eyes of the Dominicans—had occurred in the presence of Baez, Eabcock and others. After this exciting interruption General Babcock's examination on the Perry statement was continued, but not finished. He will be recalled to-

Mr. Perry's long communication to Secretary Fish. which was read by Senator Howard to the special committee this morning, opens with the declaration that he has had nothing in view but the interests of the United States government here and in St. Do mingo, and that honestly and faithfully he has striven to do his duty and carry out the policy of President Grant, but that he has not been net with the same spirit of frankness and honesty of purpose. Nevertheless, he now proposes to give all the information in his possession, in order that the President may know the whole truth. He reminds Secretary Fish that he was not anxious to accept the appointment to St. Domingo, and that he went there with everything involved in mystery. When he was going Babcock gave him letters to Cazeneau, Fabens and others, and told him I. Somers Smith had been removed as commercial agent on account of his hostility to the annexation scheme; that he must always write ensonal matters in his letters. While on his way to St. Domingo, in the steamer Tybee, Mr. Fabens talked to him about Hatch, and hoped he (Perry) would not obtain his rel mae, because Hatch was an enemy to Baez and annexation. Fabens also told him there rapid fortune now by his appointment to St. Domingo. On arriving at St. Domingo Mr. Smith, whom he relieved, told him Cazeneau was running the whole Dominican government; that Cazenee parties in New York city, and that though a, confederate during the war he was now a Grant man, and represented himself as a special agent of the United States and in direct correspondence with President Grant; that Cazenean said this also himself to Perry; and further, that Cazeneau promised him a fine plantation and opportunities to handle money for men in New York.

The statement next deals in the details of Bab.

cock's arrival in St. Domingo with Sackett and In-General Babcock, Sackett and lagalis came on shore next morning and called upon President Bacz. Cazencau and Fabens being present. The above named gentlemen were present every day during the negotiations, excepting linguist. On the next day they called again, when the treaty was read, Cazencau proposing to draw up two separate papers—one to place before the people of St. Domingo, to control the election, the other references to the second of the second of the control of the second of the control of the second of th right to deceive the Dominican people. General Rabcock also protested against this, and said it would
piace Gran in a wrong position. Racz and Delmonte
said it was only a fiction, and if they did not succeed
in the vote for annexation and our government did
not accept them that it wouldcost them their lives.
General Babcock often told me, continues Perry,
that I must stand by Cazeneau and Fabens
and advise with them; that they represented
large interests on the island, and that he had interests with them. Cazeneau also told me that Babcock and Ingails had laterests in real estate with
him, and that Fabens and also friends in New York,
had originated the idea of annexation. I told Baocock, one day, in my office m 8t. Domingo, that i
thought there was foul play somewhere, that I did
not like the action or proposition of Cizeneau,
Fabens, Baez and others, and that I thought I was
the wrong man in St. Domingo at that time; and I also
asked if he (baboock) had known, these men long,
and why it was that they did not want Hatch released. Babcock told me I must not attempt to release him, that he would work against the treaty,
and that he was an enemy to Cazeneau, Fabens and
Baez. I will state here that I do not blame him for
having been so, as he has been most foully dealt with
by these men. I told Babcock Hatch was a mere
political prisoner, that he had assisted both
pattles and suffered from both partices, but the
war was over now, and I did not think it right tokeep him in prison after he had been ordered to be
banished from the island; that the last time he
(Babcock) was in St. Domingo he had an American;
that Cazeneau and Fabens were having Dominicans guisy of intruder and political offences released turough Baez, and that Baez and promiseed
me tite release of liatch when I first came to the
siand, and I did not kink the way at the siand, and I did not
think Baez would have been furnished before the signing of the treaty; that after Fabens was
lett as agent of the United States Abana he from
h

Matthew G. Emery was sworn in as Mayor to-day. The Bowenites have a majority of one in the Board of Aldermen. The Emeryites have a large majority

assets and liabilities of all the national banks, ex-

day, the win hist.

Red Cloud's Departure.

Red Cloud and his party witt leave Washington for New York to-morrow. They are greatly disappointed at the non-success of their mission.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1870.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY. Mr. POMEBOY, (rep.) of Kan., offered a resolution irecting the Attorney General to examine into the harges made by the International Ocean Telegraph Company upon messages passed over their line, and to report to the Senate if they are in excess of the rates allowed by the act of Congress approved May 5, 1886. Adopted.

CONPERENCE COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

Ressrs, Drake, Edmunds and McCreery were appointed a new committee of conference on the Invalid Pension Appropriation bill, the committee first appointed having lailed to agree.

Messrs, Morrill of Me., Morrill of Vt., and Bayard were appointed a committee of conference on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

bill.

THE MEMPHIS AND EL PASO BAILROAD.

Mr. STEWART, (rep.) of Nev., from a majority of the sub-committee of the Pacific Railroad Committee, submitted a report on the title of the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad to lands granted the company by the State of Texas. The committee were of opinion that the charter was not forfeited, and that the company was entitled to sixteen sections of land to the mile.

the company was entitled to sixteen sections of land to the mile.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. Tipton, (rep.) of Nev., called up the bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroxi from Brownville, Nebraska, to Denyer, Colorado Territory. Passed.

Mr. Howell, (rep.) of Iowa, called up the land grant bill for a railroad through Dacotah Territory. It was amended to prohibit the company from taking any hand in an Indian reservation, or running through the same without the consent of the tribe occupying it and of the President of the United States, and passed.

At twenty minutes past one o'clock P. M. Consensional and the Senate committee amendments agreed to. The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the question being on concurring in the first amendment, increasing the number of Representatives in the House from 275, as provided by the House bill, to 300.

Mr. Morron, (rep.) of ind., opposed the proposed increase of sixty additional members, the present number being 240, as making the House too unvieldly and impairing its efficiency. Referring to the disadvantage of making population a basis of representation he said the result of the large increase of members which would follow would be the same as in the British House of Commons, where the deliberations were mainly confined to the chairman of the committee and the members were, as a class, generally midizerent to business, sometimes not more than firty out of the whole six hundred being present.

Mr. Thaver, (rep.) of Neb., was in favor of the

more than fitty out of the whole six hundred being present.

Mr. Thayer, (rep.) of Neb., was in favor of the largest increase as lessening the onerous duties of members and in justice to the new States.

Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Nt., in reply to Mr. Thurman, said that with the figures at three hundred staded island, Vermont and probably New Hampshire would each lose one member.

Mr. Thurmell, (rep.) of Il., thought that a matter of opinion and referred to an estimate of the census returns for 1870 from the New York Tribing, according to which, on a basis of three hundred members, no State would lose a Representative, except Vermont, and it was uncertain whether that State would lose or not. The estimate, after allowing for persons deprived of the right to vote, and, therefore, not within the representative population, placed the total population of the United States at a little over forty millions.

The discussion took a wide range upon the difficulty of making an apportioninear, based upon the new census, in time for the election of members to the Forty-second Congress in the States holding elections on Getober 13.

Mr. Taurabull said the census marshals were required to make their returns to the Superintendent was

and the same of the superintendent before September 10; that the Superintendent was required to make his report immediately, and a furthest not later than October 1, to the Secretary of the Interior, who was to notify the States of the apparentment.

furthest not later than October 1, to the Secretary of the Interior, who was to notify the States of the apportionment.

Mr. Morron said under that arrangement political candidates in Ohio and Indiana might be subjected to great inconvenience, as it would be atmost the day of election before the numbor of Representatives to be elected would be known.

Mr. Trumbull, thought the difficulty stated by Mr. Morton could be remedied by the Senate passing the House bill now before it, making the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in every other year, a fulform day of election for Representatives in Congress throughout the United States.

Mr. Sumber, (rep.) of Mass., oppos d the increase as having a tendency to make the House unwieldy. He thought the House would have done better to have made a smaller number. He knowed the bill passed by the House, as that body was a better judge upon such a question.

Mr. Drare, (rep.) of Mo., replying to Mr. Trumbull, was unwiding to recognize the principle that no State should have its representation diminished. If laid down it would be adhered to in 1880 and in subsequent apportionments, when we would have a population of one nundred millions, thus requiring a House of one thousand members. Instead of an increase he would be willing to fix the number as provided by the laws of 1850.

Mr. Trumbull, believed that the smaller the number of Representatives lie further removed was the

Mr. TRUMBULL believed that the smaller the number of Representatives the further removed was the government from the people. He read a statement of the estimated increase of representation of each state upon the basis of three hundred members, by which Massachusetts, Connecticut, North Carolina, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky and Kansas gained one member; New Jersey, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Ohio, Calfornia, Indiana, two; New York, Missouri, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, inree, and Pennsylvania and Illinois five. Virginia and West Virginia would have an increase not determined. The other States would remain as at present, except, possibly, Vermont, which might lose one.

one.
Mr. Drake said the six New England States, with Air. DRAKE said the six New England States, with less population than that of the State of New York, had twelve Senators, while New York had but two; an amount of political power with which our Yan-kee brethren ought to be content. If they happened to lose a single member in the House they should not complain.
Mr. Epmusps, (rep.) of Vt.—Have they com-

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt.—Have they complained?

Mr. DRAKE—No, they do not; but the Senator from Himois (Mr. Trumbuil) takes it up for them, and proposes to increase the number for their benefit. He opposed any further increase of members of the House, as making places for politicians.

Mr. YATES, (rep.) of Ill., argued that smaller districts would make Representatives more directly responsible to their constituents. He looked forward to the day when there would be a hundred States with two hundred members of the Senate and four hundred members of the House. This large number would be in harmony with the design of the iramers of the constitution, by creating a Legislature sufficiently large to represent all interests. Then, too, there was less danger of corruption in a large body. It would take more money to induce it.

large body. It would take more money to induce it.

Mr. Davis, (dem.) of Ky., preferred a reduction of the House to the old number of 233.

Mr. Thraman, (dem.) of Ohio, said that with the press of business upon them in undertaking to manage the currency and railroads of the country, the ecctive franchise, every right of State sovereignty, and all legislation, foreign and domestic, it was not be wondered at that the dominant majority of the House became impatient and resorted to the previous question to sience their opponents.

The amendment increasing the number of Representatives from 275 to 300 was concurred in—yeas 31, days 21.

Mr. Morron moved an amendment requiring a preciminary report by the Superintendent of the

Mr. Morron moved an amendment requiring a preliminary report by the Superintendent of the Census to the Secretary of the Interior of the results of the enumeration of the population, so that the Secretary may sooner ascertain the basis of representation in the States, &c. Adopted.

An amendment by Mr. TRUMBULL, that in any State where by the new apportionment there is an increase in the number of Representatives the additional number shall be elected to the Forty-second Congress on a general ticket, unless the States otherwise provide, was adopted.

The remaining amendments reported by the Committee on the Judiciary were adopted.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT ON CUBAN AFFAIRS.

mittee on the Judiciary were adopted.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT ON CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the message from the President of the United States on Cuban affairs, which was read. Upon its conclusion Mr. Sumars moved to refer the message to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. THURMAN rose to speak upon the Message; but, yielding to the apparent disposition of the Senate to

iciding to the apparent disposition of the Senate take a recess, said he would make only one remark take a recess, said he would make only one remark. He understood the message to be a proclamation, not to the American people against interference with Cuba, but to the Cubans to lay down their arms. He had never played demagogue upon the Cuban question; but, for one, whatever might-be the situation in Cuba, he was unwilling the government of the United States should say to the Cubans, "Lay down your arms."

Mr. Sumner's motion was then agreed to, and at five o'clock the Senate took a recess till evening.

Evening Session.

At half-past seven o'clock the Senate met, and Mr. Cole, (rep.) of Cal., called up the bill to amend an act granting the right of way to dutch and canal owners over public lands, and for other purposes,

owners over table of the Apportionment bill was which was passed.

The consideration of the Apportionment bill was resumed, and an amendment by Mr. Edmunds to prevent the apportionment of representation going into effect until March 1, 1873, was rejected. The bill was then passed by a vote of yeas 30 to nays 10.

The bill as passed is as follows:—

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATION TO CONCRESS AMONG THE EXPRAL

in the lower Board.

National Bank Statements.

The Comptroller of the Currency will immediately issue a circular letter calling for a statement of the comptroller of the comptroller of the comptroller of the currency will immediately in the flower of the comptroller of the currency will immediately in the comptroller of the currency will immediately in the comptroller of the currency will immediately in the comptroller of the currency will be compared to the currency will be not provided that if, after such apportunent shall have been made, any new State shall be admitted into the Culon, the

hundred.

SEC 8. That the Secretary of the Interior shall, on the receipt of such preliminary report, immediately prepare and transmit, under the secretary of such preliminary report, immediately prepare and transmit, under the secretary of the Speaker of the House of Representes and to the flowers of each of the States a certified attenuant of his proceedings under the provisious of this act, and parts of sets in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

provigions of this act are hereby repealed.

CLAIMS OF SOUTHERN LOYALISTS.

The calendar was taken up and the bill for the settlement of claims for quartermaster's and commissary stores furnished to or taken by the United States within the States in rebellion during the late war was further discussed.

Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohio, moved to pass over the bill and called the ayes and noes upon the motion as a test vote upon paying the claims. It was rejected by 18 to 31.

The question being upon Mr. Williams' amendment to limit the bill to a mere examination of the claims without any provision for their payment;

Mr. Sprague, (rep.) of R. L., favored the payment of the claims of Southern loyalists, as a large part of the revenue of the government came from the

of the revenue of the government came from the South.

Mr. Howard, (rep.) of Mich., gave notice of an amendment to restrict compensation to Southern loyalists was served in the Union army and never aided the rebellion, or who gave our army useful information for suppressing the rebellion, which, he said, would include the loyalists of East Tennessee, white excluding mere neutrals.

Mr. Howr, (rep.) of Wis., denied that the class of claims covered by the bill were of stupendous amount. The sum involved was comparatively a mere bagatelle.

Mr. Warner, (rep.) of Ala., denied the assertion of Mr. Howard in a former discussion that a loyal claimant in an enemy's country during the war had no standing in court. He argued that, as faithful citizens, the Southern loyalists should be paid for their properly.

At half-past ten o'clock P. M. the Senate adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1870.
BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.
By Mr. Ela, (rep.) of N. H.—Granting public lands to the State of New Hampshire for railroad purposes, at the rate of forty sections to the mile.

By Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa.-To amend the Northern Pacific Railroad bill of May 31, 1870.

By Mr. MUNGEN, (dem.) of Ohio-Requiring the substitution by certain national banks of United Sates bonds for second mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad deposited in the Treasary.

By Mr. Coburx, (rep.) of ind.—Declaring Indian - poils a port of delivery.

By Mr. Wells, (dein.) of Mo.—Concerning frauds in contested election cases.

By Mr. Palmer, (rep.) of lowa—To confirm titles to certain lands on the Fort Kearny military reserva-

By Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of Iowa-To provide boun-

Hy Mr. Pomeroy, (rep.) of Iowa—To provide bountles for soldiers in certain cases.

By Mr. Sawyer, (rep.) of Wis.—To authorize the sale of pine timber on the lands of the Menomonce Indians in Wisconsin.

By Mr. Sarueny, (rep.) of Cal.—Granting lands to aid in the construction of Irrigating canals in California.

By Mr. Hooper, (rep.) of Utah—Granting lands for like purposes in Utah.

TRADE WITH BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Mr. FISHER, (rep.) of N. Y., introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause inquiry to be made, for the information of Congress, relative to the extent of trade between the United States and the British North American dependencies, and authorizing him to designate a suitable person to make such inquiry. Passed.

Mr. Davis, (rep.) of N. Y., introduced a bill to amend the naturalization laws, and moved the previous question.

Mr. Eldbidge, (dem.) of Wis., moved that the bill be rejected. N. egatived—veas 43, mays 113.

Mr. Eldbidge, then moved the House adjourn. Negatived.

The morning hour having expired during the vote on adjourning hour having expired during the vote on adjourning hour. Davis, of N. Y., moved that the rules be suspended and that the bill be passed.

Mr. Eldbidge to bjected that the bill had already gone over under the rule at the expiration of the morning hour.

After another diffatory motion to adjourn, the rules

tion was to suspend the rules.

After another dilatory motion to adjourn, the rules were suspended and the bill passed—yeas 120, nays 46—a strict party vote. The following is the bill:— SECTION I. Be it concied, &c. That in all cases where an oath, affirmation or affidavit shall be made or taken under ob virtue of any set or law relating to the naturalization of alleas, or in any proceeding under such act or law, any per on or persons taking or making such oath, affirmation of affidavit shall knowingly swear or affirm falsely, the sam shall be deemed and taken to be pripay; and the person challenge of the control of the

for any such person, or falsely appear its mane, or i person than himself, or falsely appear its mane, or i ceased person, or in an assumed or hethicus name, or i person shall falsely make, forge or counterfest oath, and tion, notice, allidavit, certificate, order, record, signation, or the false of the particle of the particle of the naturalization of aliens, or shall utter, sell, diag or use as true or genuine, or for any use purpose any false, forged, ante-dated or couponts, affirmation, notice, certificate, order, record, ture, instrument, paper or proceeding as aforesaid, of ture, instrument, paper or proceeding as aforesaid, of ture, instrument, paper or proceeding as aforesaid. by any law of a chemic to or proceeding for the naturalization of a clean with the naturalization of a clean with the or grounder, or for all contraction of the naturalization of a counterfeit oath, affirmation, notice, certificate, order, record, signature, instrument, paper or proceeding as aforestald, or sell or dispose of to any person other than the person for whom it is originally issued any certificate of citizenship or certificate showing any person to be admitted a citizen; or if any person shall in any manner use for the purpose of registering as a voter or as evidence of a right to vote or otherwise that, independ or exemplection, showther ambiguous contraction of the purpose of the purpose

oath."

Mr. Ward, (rep.) of N. Y., said that the bill would relieve even Jeff Davis.

Mr. Stokes—Yes, it makes a clean sweep.

The House refused to suspend the rules—yeas 59, nays 110. All the democrats voted aye, together with the following republicans:—Mesers. Buckley, Dockery, Fitch, Perce, Platt, Sargent, Stokes and Tillman.

Tiliman.

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. DAWES (rep.) of Mass., moved to go into committee on the River and Harbor Appropriation birl.

Mr. EUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., desired to report the Georgia birl.

Mr. EUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., desired to report the Georgia bill.

Mr. Dawes refused to give way for that purpose.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, (rep.) of lib., called for the yeas and nays on Mr. Dawes motion.

Mr. Dawes' motion was agreed to—120 to 38—and the House thereupon, at twenty minutes to two o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Dickey in the chair) on the River and Harbor Appropriation will.

The Methodist Book Concern Maddle-Some body Feels Hart.

The quarrel in the Methodist Book Concern, arising in charges made by Dr. John Lanahan that gross malfeasance has existed in the management of the

The item for the falls of the Ohio river was discussed at considerable length and was finally agreed to.

The item for the Connecticut river was, after discussion, increased to \$40,000, not to be confined to the State of Connecticut.

Mr. Amell., (rep.) of Tenn., moved to increase the amount for the Tennessee river to \$80,000. Agreed to.

Mr. Logan, (rep.) of fil., moved to insert an item of \$50,000 for improving the mouth of the Calumet river in litinois. Ruled to be out of order.

Mr. Logan then moved to increase the amount for Chicago harbor from \$100,000 to \$150,000, the extra \$50,000 heling for a harbor of refuge. After discussion the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Buck, of Ala, moved an appropriation of \$50,000 for Mobile harbor and bay. After discussion the amendment was agreed to.

Without finishing the bill the committee rose, and then Mr. Sawyer, who had charge of the bill, moved that its further consideration take prace in the House. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Dawes the rules were suspended, the amendments agrical to and the bill passed.

Several members asked and obtained leave to have speeches on the bill printed in the Globe.

Mr. Brooks, (dem.) of N. V., moved that all members have leave to print speeches. (Laughter.)

There was no objection.

MESSAGE From THE PIERSIDENT ON THE WAR IN CUSA.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a message

The SPEAKER hald before the House a message from the President of the United States condemnatory of the airoclous manner in which the conflict in Caba is earled on on both sides, which was read.

[The message will be found in our Washington desaged the control of the conflict in the co patches.]
Mr. Banks, (rep.) of Mass, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, moved that the message be laid on the table and printed.
Mr. Jupp, (rep.) of Bl., a member of that committee, suggested its reference to the Cammittee on

Mr. Juddo, (rep.) of ill., a member of that committee, suggested its reference to the Cammittee on Fo.eign Affairs.

Mr. Banks said that the question had been fully considered by the committee and the committee had made a report, which was to come up-to-morrow.

Mr. Cox. (dem.) of N. Y., remarked that the inditation of the President's right to make communications to Congress was that he pright, from time to time, give it information as to the state of the Chilon; but he regarded this message as an attack on the report made by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Banks), and it should be, as in the case of Andrew Johnston's message, lad on the table without reference to a committee.

Mr. Banks said he had not made the motion in the spirit to which the gentleman from New York referred. It was the usual course to lay the message on the table and have up rinted.

Mr. Dawks suggested that after the remarks of the gentleman from New York it would not be respectful to lay the message on the table.

Mr. Banks modified his motion and moved the reference of the message to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Cox moved to lay the message on the table.

reference of the message to the Committee on Foreign Afairs.

Mr. Cox moved to lay the message on the table, which was negatived.

The message was then referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the House, attive o'clock, adjourned.

## TROTTING AT BEACON PARK, MASS.

At least five thousand people were present at the

The assemblage was decledely the most fashiona-ble ever gathered together at a meeting of the kind in Boston, numbering in its midst many of the fitte

races at Beacon Park this afternoon.

and aristocracy of the city.

The first race was for horses that had never beaten \$600. Budd Dobie, of Philadelphia, entered b. g. Hotspur; David H. Blanchard, of Boston, entered

ch. g. License; Daniel Mace, of New York, entered s. g. W. B. Whitman, formerly Billy Barr, and Charles S. Green, of Utica, N. Y., entered ir. g. koila Golddust. The black station brace Prince, entered by Daniel Pfier, of New York, was withdrawn before the commencement of the races. Hotspur drew the insale, License next, then Rolia Golddust and W. B. Whitman. After two ineffectual attempts to come to time the horses started off for the Pirst Heat.—Hotspur was a length behind when the horses were sent off, the others being on an even keel. At the first quarter License forged ahead a half length, Whitman next, then Hotspur and Rolla Golddust. Hotspur trotted very last, soon coming up with License and passing the half mile just abreast of him. Here License broke badly and the utinost efforts of Woodrum failed to oring him down till too late. When they came down the nomestretch Hotspur ied, then License, whitman and Golddust. They passed under the wire in the same order, Hotspur ied, then License, whitman and Golddust. They passed under the wire in the same order, Hotspur roll, then License, whitman and Hotspur. At the half-mile pole, in 1143/4, Whitman had gained two lengths in advance, itotspur second and Locnse and Golddust. Close together, striving for the third position. Their pace was het and heavy. Finally License put on a vigorous spurt and passed his competitor. The horses passed under the wire in 2:27 in the following order:—Hotspur fast, one length alead; Whitman, License and Golddust.

There are the transported to the horse passed under the wire in 2:27 in the following order:—Hotspur fast, one length alead; Whitman, License and Golddust.

Incress and considers.

That Heat.—Hotspur was the favorite in the pools, as before the race. The horses started before him, as previously, leaving a gap of one length between. At the quarter-pole, in thirty-six seconds, Whitman was ahead, and Hotspur next. The latter then broke, and went to the rear. At the half-mile pole, which was reached in 1/13, the horses were stringing along, with Whitman in advance and Hotspur sheading gaining upon him. He finally caught up, and the horses trotted side by side till they reached the three-quarter pole, when License, who had been two lengths in the rear, arged by Woodruff, and filmself out for vectory, and soon put his nose on a level with the leaders. He was not content with this, and, being pushed to the utmost, he started ahead and passed under the wire half a length in advance, Whitman second and Hotspur third. Time, 22.

Fourth Heat.—This heat was won by Hotspur, after a spirited contest, License second and Witspur, and that. The 12.50 %. The horses were awarded as above.

The second race was for horses that had never beaten 2:40, and the entires and positions were as follows:—J. L. poter, of Freehold. N. J. entered by follows—J. L. poter, of Freehold. N. J. entered by

The second race was for horses that had never beaten 2:40, and the entries and positions were as follows:—J. L. Dety, of Freehold, N. J., entered b. g. George W. Panterson; J. J. Bowen, of Medford, Mass., br. m. Rose Standish; H. A. Hall, of Bos on, blk. g. Bridgewater Boy; Daniel Mace, of New York, s. g. Lattie Dan; D. W. Becklor, of Beston, br. g. Shawmut; Benjamin Davids, of New York, r. m. Village Girl, and D. Bigley, of Cambridge, Mass., r. g. Corlander. The race was devoid of any interest, being won by Patterson, St. Elmo second and Village Girl third. Best time 2:334.

The track was in a very bad condition and unfavorable for exhibition of speed. To-morrow, if the weather is favorable, will come off the races for horses who have never beaten 2:28 and 2:50.

maifeasance has existed in the management of the Methodist Book Concern, and that commissions have been improperly obtained for improper ameants by persons connected with the managers, has resulted in a suit brought by Mr. S. J. Goodenough, the superintendent of the printing department during the time of the alleged trands, against Dr. Lanahan for stander. The complaint, in which Messrs. Brown and Estes appear as attorneys, charges that on April 1, 1869, Dr. Lanahan said of Mr. Goodenough, before many, "that he is a talef, a robber, and has stolen from the Book Concern thousands of dollars," The damages are half at \$2,000. Mr. Goodenough says that all these charges are false, and Mr. Lanahan will probably maintain that they were substantially true, thus bringing the questions which have been twice passed on by church tribunals to a public judicial trial.